THE SIEGE OF CARTAGENA. BARBED WIRE AN EFFECTIVE MILITARY DEFENCE.

DEATH OF ECKERT-FLIGHT OF THE REBELS-STATE

OF AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS. [FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] CARTAGENA, May 16 .- Philip of Spain, looking westward from his palace windows at Madrid one evening at sunset, replied to an inquiry of one of his courtiers that he was trying to see those walls of Cartagena which had cost so much money. "I am sure," said the King, "that they must be of silver and will reflect the setting sun." President Nunez has reason to be grateful to the Royal Philip for building those same walls so high and strong, for, after a siege of three months, the rebel army of Gytan has retired discomfitted and baffled from the attempt to take the city. Admiral Jouett with the flagship Tennessee arrived here on the 13th. He was accompanied by the Alliance, the Pow-haten being already here. The Admiral had been so successful in his efforts to arrange matters between the rebels and the Government troops at Panama without bloodshed that he brought General Reyes down here to meet commissioners from the rebols who should arrange terms of surrender, for it was known that the rebels desired to give up the fight if they could make terms advantageous to themselves.

The Isthmus and the interior being in the hands of the National forces, the rebels had been making great efforts to get into Cartagena in order that they might hold it as a place to treat from. On night of May 7, Gytan mustered all his forces for a general and final assault on the city. His fleet of five armored steamers and a bark moved up as near the city as the obstructions would allow, and opened fire. The fleet was commanded by an American soldier of fortune named Eckert. About midnight Gytan landed 2,500 men on the beach back of the city, and made a rush for the wads, which at that point were not more than fifteen feet high. The attack was intended to be a surprise, and the men swept up the beach rapidly and silently. They were in double line of battle, the first being provided with scaling-ladders. One wing was led by the destroyer of Colon, Pedro Prestan. Along the ramparts not a light was seen and not a sound was heard. The attacking party was within a few yards, indeed a part of it was within a few feet, of the walls when the first line struck some lines of barbed wire which had been stretched along the beach, and became tangled up in it. Across a narrow cause tanged up to the walls no wire had been stretched, and along this causeway those who were not entangled in the wire poured in solid column. Instantly a hundred becomotive headights flashed out along the ramparis and a Gatling gun, trained full on the causeway, opened its murderous fire. A thousand rifles and several pieces of artillery opened fire at the same time. Thirty of the attacking party scaled the walls and were made prisoners. The rest fled precipitately or fell dead where they stood. On the causeway and entangled in the barbed wire dead bodies lay thick when the sun rose next nereing. In killed, wounded and prisoners the rebels lest 300 men. Gytan withdrew the remnant of his forces to the impregnable fort of San Philipe, and on the morning of May 13 embarked on his floting for Barrandulls. The first gun that was fired against the city of Cartagena was fired by Eckert. The last gun that was fired from the city on May 7 killed him. causeway leading straight up to the walls no wire As Gytan was steaming out of the Boco Chico he

As Gytan was steaming out of the Boso Chico he met Admiral Jonet coming in. The Admiral sent for him to come aboard the flagship. He came, surrounded by his chiefs, but not accompanied by Prestan. That rebel and incendiary, he said, was at Barranquilla. The Admiral told him that the entire country was in the hands of the National treops. If he went to Barranquilla and continued the fight he would cause the death of many people and the loss of much property, but would in a short time be compelled to surrender and he at the mercy of his conquerers. If he surrendered now he would get honorable terms. Gytan said he would go to Barranquilla and send back commissioners empewered to arrange terms with General Reyes. So here we are now, waiting for the commissioners, who are expected to be here to-morrow. When the forces of Gytan raised the siege of Cartagena the inhabitants were on the verge of starvation. Cats were selling at \$3 apiece in the market the morning we arrived here. Santo Domingo Vila was not captured by the rebels as was reported, but escaped to the interior and joined the National army which was moving to the relief of Cartagena. This army, 4,000 strong, is now within a day's march of the city.

In regard to the prescut state of affairs at the Isthmus it is the opinion of every one that every American sailor and marine who possibly cat. go home should go. The Government triops are fully able to take care of the transit and the removal of the American troops would not only be acceptable to Colombians, but would save the lives of the troops themselves.

PROPOSING TUNNELS FOR STEAM DUMMIES.

The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, heard arguments for and against the use of steam dummies on the streets on the west side. Commissioner Hayunga represented the West Bide Citizens Association. He said that the testimony presented to the Board of Aldermen in 1883 showed that the running of steam dummies on the streets was dangerous, and the Commission, of which he is a member, was appointed to devise some means of preventing it. He had submitted plans for a tunnel, which had been condemned by Mr. Van Arsdale, who said that the New-York Central and Hudson River Rainvoid Company would do nothing without aid from the city. Mr. Hayunga declared that such tunnel roads as he proposed were in successful operation in Chicago, St. Lauis, and other cities. The Alderman had the power to stop the use of dummy engines and 5,000 property-owners appealed to them to do so.

Commissioner Walte said that the railroad company objected to the plans presented by the clitzens, and he favored taking the freight from Sixty-firsi-st. by floats. The committee will meet again next Tuesday. nisaioner Hayunga represented the West

A BUREAU THAT NEEDS REFORMING.

The Commissioners of Accounts yesterday sent to the Mayor their report on the Bureau of License from May 1, 1882, to December 31, 1884. In that perior 68,863 licenses were granted and all were accounted for except twenty. The receipts were \$270,736 50. The except twenty. The receipts were \$270,736 bo. The commissioners found the system of bookkeeping loose. The money received in 1854 was less than in the preceding year. The Sixth and Ninth Avenue horse-car lines are the only ones which pay license fees to the city. Although the law requires that \$25 decade fee lety. Although the law requires that \$25 decade fee ley and for each car only \$20 per car has been collected. Licenses have been exacted from certain car-drivers without any authority. Half-rate renewal licenses for special coaches, carriagos and cabs have also been granted improperly. The commissioners say that the ordinances are condicting, and recomment that all licenses be prepared under the direction of the Mayor, and furnished to the Bureau of Licenses through the Controller, who shall charge them to the Marshal and hold him accountable for the money value thereof, and that all badges be furnished through the Controller.

FUNERAL OF GEORGE P. BROWNE.

The " Little Church around the Corner" has witnessed many remarkable gatherings, but few com prising a larger number of old-time actors than yester day attended the funeral of the genial George F. Browne, day attended the funeral of the genial George F. Browne, who for a quarter of a century played so well the role of "mine host" to the profession and its friends. Among the mourners were the widow, Mrs. Brewfe, once famous as a dancer under her maden name of Maivina Pray. Mrs. Barney Williams, Mrs. William J. Florence, and Mrs. Edward Martin, her sisters; William J. Florence, the comedian; Henry Pray, brother of Mrs. Erowne, and her daughter. Seated in the church, or grouped in the little grean court-yard in front of it, were John T. Raymond, John Matthews, "Edliy" Birch, Joseph Wilkes, "Bob" Johnson, "Ned" Tilton and many others. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, assisted by the Rev. G. R. Undernill. The body was laid in Greenwood, where that of Barney Williams, of merry memory, already reposes.

MRS. GORLITZ DISMISSED.

Mrs. Rachel S. Gorlitz, of Primary School No. 25, who is charged with insubordination, was dis-missed from the schools by the Board of Education yesmissed from the schools by the Board of Education yesterday by a vote of 17 to 2. Mrs. Gorlitz denied that
she had violated any of the raises of the Board. The
Finance Committee reported in favor of paying 88,286
for extra work on an addition to Grammar School No.
33, in West Twenty-eighth-st. Mr. Wood objected. The
report was referred back to the committee. The purchase of a plot of ground on West Fortieth-st., adjoining
Grammar School No. 28, for \$16,000, was authorized.
The object is to prevent the building of a tenementhouse, which would deprive the school of light and air.
Primary School No. 9 is to be clessed on June 15, to enable repairs to be made in the summer.

NO WATER FOR THE FOUNTAINS. The Commissioner of Public Works informed the Park Board yesterday that no water could be furnished for the Central Park fountains this summer. Mr. nished for the Central Park lountains this summer. Mr. Crimmins said that the amount used after the basins were filled would not exceed twenty barrels a day, and so small an amount could hardly interfere with the city's supply. J. C. Battersby, of the Ninth Ward, received permission to fit up the park in Abingdon Square for children at his own expense. He proposes to make flower gardens and paths in the park and to build an arbor in it. The park is now inclosed with an iron railing.

WILLIAM R. MORSE GETS TEN YEARS. William R. Morse, the former bookkeeper of the National Suspender Company, was arraigned be-fore Judge Cowing yesterday for sentence, under his plea of guilty to four indictments for forgery. Vigorous

efforts were made to secure a light sentence. The Rev. Dr. Albert D. Vail, Commodore Hobby, of the Knicker-bocker Yacht Clinb, and others joined in an application for leniency. Judge Cowing said that he could see no excuse for the crime. He was informed that twice before Morse had defrauded employers who had only discharged him. He sentenced the prisoner to ten years in the State Prison, five years on each of two indistments.

DOCTORS ROUTED BY NEGROES.

A MOB PREVENTS A SURGICAL OPERATION. SUPERSTITION CAUSES THE SACRIFICE OF A MAN'S LIFE.

[BY THEBGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, June 3.-There live around Washington negroes whose superstition and ignorance are fully equal to that of those of their race who never left the plantation on which they were reared. The Critic, to-night, tells a story of negro superstition which, in consideration of the fact that it happened almost within a stone's throw of the Capitol of the Nation, seems incredible. It appears that William Harris, a negro about twenty-one years old, died last night in what is known as O'Neill's alley, a quarter almost exclusively inhabited by negroes. He lived in a small two story frame house. He might have been alive this morning had it not been for the superstition and fear among the ignorant colored people of the city about "night doctors." This fear has a permanent ledging in "right doctors." This fear has a permanent language, their minds. To evict it is impossible. Harris has recently been a great sufferer, and Dr. R.T. Holden has been unremitting in his attention to him, the Doctor's services being rendered gratuitously. A few days ago it was found necessary that Harris should be subjected to a very delicate surgical operation, to which he and his family consented. Yesterday afternoon was fixed as the

time for the operation.

Dr. Holden invited a few other physicians to be preent to assist and witness the operation, which is one that is seldom performed, and Drs. Crock, Leach, Hazen and Harvey were on hand. The appearance of the doctors in the alley had, however, attracted the attention of the colored people living near Harris's house. They began to gather in knots near his door. The knots grew larger every minute. They became crowds. The doctors inside the house wiped their knives and scissors, got ready their sponges and appliances and went to work, the thermometer in the room marking 100°. They were using the knife and getting along well, in ignorance of what was going on outside. Colored people were coming to Harris's house through the six entrances to O'Neill's alley. They talked excitedly about "night doctors," and the talk was threatening. The perspiring doctors were deeply in-terested in their work, when the crowd that had now become a mob, burst into the room demanding that the

night doctors " should let Harris alone. The medical men forced them out. The cries became louder however. The mob shouted: "Keep out de night dectors. Dey only wants de body;" the eries coming from all along the aley, which had become blocked up. Another crowd broke into the room

and were forced out only to come in again.

The doctors were not comfortable. It was a very se rious affair. The crowd became more and more threat ening and finally the medical expedition thought it time to retire. This they did in good order, followed by the derisive hoots and yells of the mob.

The case of Harris became hopeless after the physicians were driven away. The operation required great medical skill, but the doctors think that in this case it would have been successful, and that Harris's life would have been saved had they been permitted to complete that weak.

their work.

Demonstrations against physicians as "night doctors' are often made in this city by ignorant colored people but never before have they been as emphatic or as severe as that of yesterday afternoon.

WHY HE WAS DISCHARGED. Washington, June 3 (Special) .- In hunting

for reasons why a clerk should be discharged Messrs. Manning, Vilas and Higgins have had to exert their ingenuity to find a decent pretext for the discharge of Government employes who had done their work faithfully and to the satisfaction of their superiors. The term "offensive partisan" is made to cover a number of cases. Among a half dozen dismissals made from the Sixth Auditor's office within the last three or four days was Addition's office within the last times been promoted under the Civil Service rules. No cause for his removal was given, of course. Like others, however, he was auxious to find out the reason for his dismissal. It was this; that when the false report came in that Blaine had been elected he was among a lot of clerks who left their casks and rushed into the corridor to give "three cheers for the Planned Knight."

"NOT AT HOME" ON SATURDAYS.

Washington, June 3 (Special).—The rush of office-seckers at the departments has been so great that some measures had to be devised to protect the heads of bureaus and chiefs of the departments from being over run. The matter was seriously discussed at the Calther meeting yesterday and the decision arrived at was made meeting yesterusy and the accession arrives will be admitted on Saturday. It is that, hereafter, no visitors will be admitted on Saturday to the offices of thembers of the Cabinet. This new rule follows in the line of the example set by the President, who for several weeks has refused to see visitors at the White House on Saturdays.

Washington, June 3 .- The workmen of the New-York Navy Yard are disposed to complain because they are not paid for Decoration Day, as for Nationa January 6, 1885, says : "That the employes of the Navy Yard, Government Printing Office, Bureau of Printit Government on duty at Washington, or elsewherein the United States, shall be allowed the following bolidays, owit: The first day of January, the twenty-second day f February, the fourth day of July, the twenty-4fth day f December, and such days as may be designated by the President as days for National thanksgiving, and the President as days for National thanks, giving, a shall receive the same pay as on other days." The Na Yard workmen think they are as much entitled to the pay for Decoration Day as were the employes of the Interior Department for the holiday forced upon the by Secretary Lamar when he closed the Department upon the death of ex-Secretary Thempson.

COAST DEFENCES AND FORTIFICATIONS. Washington, June 3 .- The board recently appointed by the President, under an act of Congress, to examine and report upon defences and fortifications of the United States, met at the War Department to-day. the United States, met at the War Department to-day.
There were present, Secretary Endicott, president of
the Board; General Benet, Chief of Ordinance; General
Newton, Chief of Engineers; General About, of the
Engineer Corps: Cautain Smith, of the Ordinance Department; Commanders Sampson and Geodrich, of the
Navy; Joseph Morgan, jr., of Palladelphia, and Erastus
Corains; of New-York. A resolution was ado pted providing for the appointment of the following co-mailtees
to collect and arrange the information called for by

to collect and arrange the information carea for by Congress.

On the various kinds of armor; the penetration and effect of shot upon armor and carth; and guns and their ranges—Generals Benet, Newton and Abbot, Commander Goodrich and Captalu Smith.

On torpedoes, stationary and movable, and torpedo boats—General Abbot and Commander sampson.

On sinps of war, their armor, armament, draught of water, and the navigable draught of entrances of the peris of the country—Commanders Sampson and Goodrich.

rich.

On the capacity of the country to furnish armor and guns, and the steps necessary to enlarge that capacity—Joseph Morgan, Ir., Erastus Coraing, General Abbot and Capatain Smith.

The Board adjourned to meet in the Army building, at Greene and Houston siz., New-York, at 11 o'clock, July 13. The committees are expected to make reports at that meeting.

NAVAL MATTERS. Washington, June 3 .- Lieutenant William H. Schultz has been ordered to examination for promotion; Lieutenant William F. Halsey, to duty at the branch hydrographic office, New-York; Assistant Sur-geon E. W. Angel to the Independence. Lieutenant C. A. Stone, who was the officer of the deck

n the Powhatan when that vessel came into collision with a schooner about a year and a half ago and who was afterward suspended, has been restored to the The Naval Board of Inspection will go to New-York

The Naval Board of Inspection will go to New-York to-morrow to inspect the Omaha.

Secretary Whitney has designated Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson, retired, as the naval member of the Prire Court to be appointed by the United States District Judge at New-York to examine the officers of the Ambrose Light, recently captured by the Alliance for alleged violation of neutrality laws. The law provides that the Prize Court shall consist of three members, one of whom shall be a retired awal officer and another a member of the bar of the District Court.

DERT OF THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

Washington, June 3 .- The Secretary of the Treasury has received from the Board of Managers of the World's Industrial Exposition at New-Orleans a state-ment of their indebtedness of which the fellowing is a

pitulation: isputed indebtedness outed indebtedness:	£253,345
laimed         \$150,337           ejected         72,752           dmitted         reminums	\$77,585 66,388
Total amount of claims	\$397,318 \$335,000
SALES AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY	and the latest the lat

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, Washington, June 3 .- The President made the following appointments to-day:

John H. Farley to be Collector of Internal Revenue for

the XVIIIth District of Ohlo, and Thomas C. Broasson to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the VIIIth District of Kentucky.

William H. Welsh, of Maryland, to be Deputy Third Auditor of the Treasury, vice A. M. Gangewer, of Ohlo, resigned by request.

Harlan Peffey, of Boise City, Idaho, to be Register of

The First Assistant Postmaster-General to-day appointed the following fourth-class postmasters: In Pennsylvania—Jeremiah Mahler, at Ephrata. In New-York—Theron Marshall, at Netherwood: Azarlah Wart, at Sandy Creek; George M. Purdy, at Amawaik; John J. Wauzen, at Arthursburg; Robert A. Coon, at Barrytown; Thaddeus Kniekerboeker, at Bangali; John H. Simon, at New-Hackenaack; L. A. Vridowaier, at Crum Elbow; William E. Smith, at Millbrook; James H. Beyter, at Adam's Rasin. Baxter, at Adam's Basin.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

FREIGHT RATES MORE DEMORALIZED. STEADILY DRIFTING DOWNWARD-THE PASSENGER CONFERENCE.

Railroad men have little hope that the passenger conference at Commissioner Fink's office, set lown for to-day, will result in any immediate measures for the improvement of the situation. The best that is looked for is a sufficient agreement to warrant an arrangement for future conferences.
Unless there is a subsidence of the bitter feeling
of rivalry between the trunk lines, which has been aggravated by the Pennsylvania's recent passenger cuts, the passenger situation promises to remain as difficult of settlement as the freight situation, which is complicated by the long-time contracts made at the cut rates. The question of differential fares is likely to be the one first contested before any plan of settlement can be reached. and on this point the New-York Central remains at odds with the Erie as well as with the Pennsylvania on the question of paying commissions. Passenger men ex-press doubt whether the Peansylvania will make any further reductions in passenger rates unless forced to do so by business necessity. Said one prominent officer restarday: "Towome down to the rates of the other transk lines would indict a fatal blow on the prestige of the Pennsylvania. It would have nothing to stand on it any attempt to use its old argums atts in a recreanization of the passenger pools." The new fast limited Chicago Express of the New-York Central has not been more than one minute late in Chicago since it beran running and the corresponding east-bound train has not been iate in reaching here except on Decaration Day, when the pressure of the Jerome Park travel detained it three minutes. further reductions in passenger rates unless forced to do inutes. Through freight rates from the West are steadily tend-

I mough regal rates from the West are steadily tending downward, and from appearances the unprecedent dily low figures up to 1881 are to be passed. Grain rates from Chicago to Bosion have fallen to 10 cents per 100 consists, and other equality rainous rates are known to ave been made. "The West Shore road," said a well-alown trank line officer, "appears to be taking business tierly regardless of the cost of transportation or anyting else."

PAILING TO PAY THE INTEREST.

BUFFALO, June 3 (Special).—The Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railway Company has failed to pay interest on its second mortgage bonds amounting to \$17,500. The principal is \$1,000,000 and they maure in 1903. Most of the bonds are held here, the principal holders being Henry Martin, E. G. Spaulding, Sherman R. Jewett, Francis H. Root and Glisson T. Will-lanes. They are not able to foreclose index six months. G. Clinton Gardenor, the receiver, left word at the Marine Bank that he hopes to be able to present a proposition to the bondholders within thirty days.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. Boston, June 3.-A New-York dispatch states Bosron, June 3.—A New Fork dispatch states that the deci-ion in the Union Pacific case in the Court of Claims was subjected to an expert to report as to the amount due, and that the expert's report makes the company limble for \$350,000, in addition to the \$900,000 aircady paid. This was shown to the company's officials in Boston and they say that there is no foundation for the statement about the expert's report.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The annual mosting of the stock

bolders of the Chicage, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company was held here to-day. The following directors were elected: David Dows, R. R. Cable, Hugh Riddle, If, R. Bishop and Spiney Dillon. The directors elected the following officers: If, R. Cable, president, and David lows, vice-president. It was decided to romove the office of secretary and treasurer from New-York to

decided in the case of the State against the Pullman Palace Car Company, that the statutes which obliged the

the Marquette, Houghton and Out-magon Radront for the fiscal year ending February 28, issued to-day, is no follows: Gross carrings, 8819,108; decrease, \$82,960; expenses, \$188,907; decrease, \$0.0,010; not carones, \$330,201; decrease, \$62,044, there was charged to

RIDING SCHOOLS IN LONDON.

Strickland says that the English at this time of considered good riders by the Continents.

about eighty years since a riding master nopened a sci only in Hyde Park, and, having

About forty years ago a riding-house was built in

Axions, who was for years with Mr. Fred Alien in Seymour-place.

As to the necessity of instruction before one can ride properly, I shall only repeat what I have often said: I hat everyone who rides follows, consecously or anconclosity, some model. For the knowledge that one would nequire from unguided experience would be tarily, dearly bought, and of limited value. Is it not true, then, for one who wishes to ride to have instruction from some teacher competent to impart the best method? If its not given to all to excel in horsemanish, but I believe that any man at any age can learn to ride well enough to enjoy the exercise in safety. It is, or course, necessary that the teacher should be competent, and the publishould saffey himself upon this point. It would be impossible to say how many teasons would be required to make a thorough increman; but practice is necessary for this as well as a perfect knowledge of some system. Certainly, one lesson is better than none; but those who have made the subject a line-study, find that there is still match to be learned. The object that the pupil has to keep it view is to acquire a firm sent, a knowledge of the exact effects of the and, and how to apply them with precision.

To ride neroes country may be a test of the rider's

that the pupil has to keep in view as to acquire a firm seat, a knowledge of the exact effects of the ania, and how to apply them with precision.

To ride across country may be a test of the rider's nerve, but it is not necessarily a test of the highest horsemanship, for many men who have had seads and heavy hands can keep in the first light. The trac test of horsemanship is in the central of the motions of the horse, in maintainling even paces, directing exact movements, in changing the load in the gallop and in demanding ready obedience. With this skill it is a very good thing to have the mirre of the fox-hunter, but skill can be acquired only by properly directed practice.

TERRIBLE SUGGESTIONS BY AN UNDERTAKER. The second day of the convention of the State Undertakers' Association was opened yesterday with devotional services by the Rev. Dr. Edward Me-Glynn. J. M. Hopper, of Brooklyn, said that thirty-five years ago, when he entered the business, collins were made at times of manogany, but generally of cherry, and were lined half-way down with cambrie muslim. 'In this way the body rested upon the plans boards. The occupant, I am afraid, had a hard time of it. There are many in the business who are no credit to us, and the fraternity has had to bear the crimes of the ignorant ones. In our district the undertakers have settled so thickly that it would be dangerous for a sick man to pass through that portion of the city."

In the afternoon the following officers were elected: President, John B. Sackett, of Albany; first vice-president, J. M. Hopper, of Brooklyn; third vice-president, J. M. Hopper, of Brooklyn; third vice-president, J. M. Hopper, of Brooklyn; third vice-president, J. M. Hopper, R. B. Mellen, of Troy; executive committee, R. F. Atkins, of Buffalo; F. S. Henderson, of Brooklyn; C. S. Gibbe of Newburg; G. E. Tiffany, of Fredonia; and D. C. Whitten, of Utica. The association will meet in Albany next year. State Undertakers' Association was opened yesterday

the Land Office at Boise City, vice Edward L. Cur tis, re- | THE INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM. AN ORATION BY STEPHEN B. ELKINS.

> DELIVERED YESTERDAY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-DANGERS THAT MENACE THE COUN-

TRY-CAUSES AND REMEDIES. COLUMBUS, Mo., June 3 .- Stephen B. Elkins delivered an elaborate address this evening before the Alumni Society of the State University here. He said in part :

Twenty-five years ago, fired with the thusiasm of youth, I uttered on this platform words of strong faith in human progress. The experience of a quarier of a century only moves me to repeat this conviction: Man's career from the beginning has been marked by improvement, he is now better, wiser and stronger than ever. The history of humanity is the record of a gradual development from lower to higher organization. Obedient to this law of evolution, society has made like progress. This advance has not been constant, but it has been certain; made in circles and cycles through which ever "upward steals the life of

comforts of civilization, culture, intelligence and charity. former period. Civilization has reached a higher point, and light is breaking all around the globe. The dark regions of Africa, discovered to-day, are invaded by trade and commerce to-morrow. India and the islands of the sea are yielding to the influences of a better civilization than they have ever known. In every land the people know more, have more liberty, and enjoy more rights. The material progress made during the nineteenth

century, especially in the last lifty years, surpasses that of all other periods of history. In Europe and the United States wealth has increased since 1850 three times faster than population. Machinery has multiplied until its productive power in the United States and England alone is equal to the power of a thousand million men. Hoxley says the 7,500,000 workers in England can prohundred years ago, the entire working force of the world one year to equal. In the United States wealth has in-creased from 1850 to 1884 forty-three thousand two hundred and forty millions of dollars. According to Mulhall, since 1830 Great Britain has almost trebled her wealth; France has quadrupled hers; the United States bas multiplied in wealth six fold, and at present we are growing nearly four millions richer at jamaet than sur trise each day. The accumulations of Europe and the United States make up daily \$11,000,000, and the in-crease in population is 11,000 daily. It is estimated that it requires less than one-half of the manual labor that subsistence. The domain of nature has been invaded by science, and her secret forces made subservient to the courtiers surround a monarch." During this period great progress has been made in political and intellectual churches and benevolent institutions found everywhere are the monuments of increasing charity and philanthropy. The nineteenth century will be set down in the world's history as the century of material process. fay we not believe that it will furnish the foundation for a moral progress not less wonderful in the twentieth century, in the shadow of whose portals we now stand, n which the moral forces will grow and be strengthened and man will be made centler, wiser and purer, so that in the stately procession of contaries the twentieth will

takes the lead. In this rich world this Nation stands the richest. The valuation of property in 1884 was Sritain, mother and rival, being more than \$6,000,000, oo icas. Gladstone, in his article on " Kin Beyond the Ses," declared "that the census of 1880 would exhibit

ment is the most illustrious of modern times. The American Nation has not only successfully borne and

THE RISKS OF INDIFFERENCE. These wills have grown with our growth. They are argely the outcome, here as In Europe, of the existing a system which, with all its faults, has merits, and th mas brought us thus far on our onward march. But in a century the United States will have a popula-tion of 200,000,000. It behoves us, therefore, to consider whether we should take the risk of the world. Whenever the people have not and a food, suelter and clothing, death has reaped a

ich harvest.
The question is both industrial and social, and con

The quiestion is both industrial and social, and concerns not the capitalist nor the wage-receiver exclusively, not the one more than the other, but the whole
body of accrety and the place itself. It involves a great
principle, in the presence of which individual interests
become instantificant.

It is not the part of wisdom to sitistill fand hope that
social and industrial questions will adjust themselves
without fring man any concern. Remerites only follow
effort and preparation. We have advanced sufficiently
under the insulation of liberty and knowledge to know
that our industrial system should be on a better mast;
that burdens rest upon the wage-receiver which advantations effort to right it the next step. The alvocaces of
the aboutton of slavery did not know to bring about
what they desired, but a way was found. It took more
than fifty centuries of effort in the direction of liberty
to reduce to writing, in a form that meant something,
the simple truth that "all men are created equal," and it
took a great war to confirm this simple assection.

In the United States at is true that wages have
advanced during the last twenty-five years. But the
wants to be satisfied, in order to support life on the same In the United States it is true that wages have advanced during the hast twenty-five years. But the wants to be satisfied, in order to support life on the same relative plane as before, have also thereused. And this is right: it would be a violence to human nature if it wore not so. As this world grows in power of production, man ought to grow in taste and needs. His desire for a larger and higher state of existence does grow, and oughs to growns fast as the means of satisfying that desire. Hence, at all times the true question is, not whether workers receive more than before, but whether they produce more, and get a larger proportion of what is produced than before. In this country, where mere nicelligent, and therefore more efficient, labor than is found elsewhere secures compartively high wages, workers of the lower grades of intelligence or skill are denied their share of the benefits of a higher civilization, if they have to compete, not only with the pauper labor of Europe, narrive almost daily in New-York and sock employment at lower wages than American labor, and get it. The result is, they begin the process of becoming Americans by displacing American workers with families depending upon them for their daily bread.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

There is no natural antagonism between capital and labor. These two forces roust act together or not at all. The antagonism is between employer and employed, and comes of error on both sides. The one seeks to get as

much labor as he can for the smallest wages; the other to do the smallest amount of work for the most wages he can get. This, through the law of competition, leads to a constant war of interests, where there should be harmony. This war must cease, or it will wreck our whole industrial system and social fabric. To find some

harmony. This war must cease, or it will wreck our whole industrial system and social fabric. To find some means by which the interests of the employer and employed can be made the same, and a fair division of what they jointly produce, would largely aid in the solution of the question. Instead of being thostile, they should be partners. The question has janother phase besides the proper distribution of wealth or the rate of wages; the social feature adds to the difficulty of its solution. The knowledge that wealth brings social power, position, luxuries and influence, to which the worker, though born with passions, ambitions and hopes, must remain a stranger, and that to all intents and purposes both he and his children, in whom the regides, must be forever shut out from association with the rich, arouses a feeling often harder to subdue than the knowledge that he does not get a fair share of what his labor helps to produce.

Political economy not only falls to give us aid in the solution of this question, but has failed thus far to disclose to us the law governing periods of prosperity and depression in the commercial world. In the presence of this ebb and tide, action and reaction, constantly occurring under some subtle influence, which alike builds up and sweeps savy fortunes, which brings prosperity and then rain to whole peoples and countries, which man can of forcese or provide against, political economy stands shent. In treating the industrial problem, it has heretofore brought to bear only the stirl laws of "rade, omitting any consideration of its "stitueal festures." Asia scleace it is not built on a basis broad enough; it does not consider the moral forces at work in the world, and their effect on "trade and labor. While it has taught good things, it has left the great problems untouched.

The ordinary remedies, such as foreible division of property, nationalization of land, socialism and communica as generally understood, furnish no relief for existing evils. If all property were equally divided amo

aith honestly acquired stands for 's cality, thrift

FREE OR RESTRICTED COMMERCE. Some advocate free commerce and foreign markets as the true remedy. England has free, the United States restricted, commerce. In England commercial depression is greater and wages are 84 per cent lower than in the

Between the States of the Union there is a system of the freest exchanges in the world, covering the larges area, yet there is depression in trade, and a great army of workers who want employment and cannot get it to this system of free commerce, and the result would soon be the same as now. The people now consume De-per cent of our products. What is needed is to cultivate nome markets; not so much to produce cheaply, but to distribute wisely. As a market, one of our great States is worth more than all the markets of South America and

and those who advocated them were looked upon in the time as agitators, dreamers, doctrinaires. So will thos

composed of speculators, men of elegant feature, beggars, tramps, panjers and criminals, all parasites alike, who will not work but live upon those who do. These two classes constitute one-twentieth of our entire population; for their constant violation of the law of labor society must answer and suffer.

There is much for the capitalist to learn and do. He must learn the leasen that, as a matter of policy, it is safer and better to be just; that by agreeing to divide profits with the worker upon some plan, he will make more in the long ran, and that competition, simply and demand are not the only laws that should govern the industrial world. He must learn that wealth is only a trust, and out of the abundance that has come to him be can afford to spare a portion of it in deeds of charity and obtainshirely, and in helping the deserving poor and unfortunate. There is also much for the worker to learn. He must know that the way to aid kinned it not though tolence and correion, but through obscinence to law; that he can by proper effort do more to elevate himself and octive his condition than can be done for him; that theff, fregulity and contoury are needed; that waste and intemperance are his worst enemies. The use of alcoholic drivic costs animally in the United States more than \$000,000,000, a sun that exceeds the combined Such lines that the good, whee and kind shall govern. Through the difficulties that environ the question, it is plain that some adjustment must be reached by which he war now raging octween employer and employed, in the ladastrial world, must come to an end, and be superseded by a system that will unite the interests of the employer and those of the employed. They must become partners, linstead of enemies, in the enterprises they operate. During the process of the erection of wealth, there should be such a division between employer and employed that the latter shall secure at least the three essentials of existences: food, clothing and shelter, and, in addition, means to subdue sickness, and by trugalty and thrift, something over for the feebleness that grows as the years come on. He is entitled to this, and should have it. It is a mostest, and who will say not a reasonable domand. Nature has made provision for all her something the process of the received which does not permit the worthy to get enough is at fault. One of the greatest statesmen and orators of our times has said "wages are unjustly reduced, when an industrious man is not able by his earnings to live in comfort, educate the children, and lay by a schicient amount for the necessities of age."

THE STATE AND THE PEOPLE. THE STATE AND THE PEOPLE.

In a popular government Society and the State are both primarily concerned in the prosperity and welfars of the people. The people constitute the foundation of Society and the State; If they degenerate and decay the whole fabric must fall. The people alone can Judge what the general welfare requires, and how far the State should go in the direction of preserving and promoting the general welfare requires, and how far the State should go in the direction of preserving and promoting it. The well-defined and intelligent judgment of the people is the final arbiter, and when asceriated, sways Legislatures. Congresses and courts. Public opinion.

Washington says: "Fromote as an object of primary importance institutions for the diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to subtle opinion, it is essential that public opinion be enlightened." The ladustrial problem cannot be settled by any sweeping statute or system of laws. Public opinion must procede State and individual action, and both innist be combined. After hearing all the arguments, public opinion will finally determine the relations between employer and employed, and file share laior should have in the wealth thelps to create. From its silent decree there will be no appeal.

The education of the people is the safeguard of free government; the only means by which they may know what is best for their interests and how to obtain it. Hence it is also the pre-people in the condition of any xell defined step toward the solution of the industrial problem, and the creation of a better industrial system. The State may therefore be properly invoked: To continue to foster and promote education until it is made free universal and compulsory. The Blair Educational Hil should become a law. Money expended for education is the safest expenditure a popular government can make, and from which it will have the largest return.

Popular education would open the way to many practical reforms, which now lie in the misty moonlight of theory. The State should constantly improve the civil service. Neither the President nor any bother officer should undertake or be able to control the action of any political body. There should be restriction in the amonta and reform in the methods of local taxation, which falls

service.

heaviest on the laborer, and often 'robs him of the ability to save from his earnings. Nearly all he earns goes for food, clothing and shelter, the taxes on which are added as a part of the cost he has to pay. Legal restraints are needed against the holding of lands for speculative purposes, depeading upon increased population and settlement to make them valuable. Lands so held and made valuable by what is called the "mearned increment" should be taxed higher than personal property or occupied real estate. All public lands suitable for agriculture should be reserved as nomes for the people, and hereafter sold only to American citizens, or those who in good faith deciare their intention of becoming actual settlers. Grants of land not earned should be forfeited to the Government. No public lands of any kind should be sold to foreigners or to corporations controlled by alleus. Laws should be passed at once to provide for the better ascertainment and transfer of titles of real estate, which ought to be at least as inexpensive and as free from delay and difficulty as the transfer of any other kind of property. The delay and cost of legal praceedings are so great that they often practically bar poor suitors from the courts of justice. The State should at once provide a remedy for this evil.

By these and other measures, the people may be alded and their condition improved, and patriotism and loyalty encouraged. But the citizen should never be led to believe, and the rightly educated citizen will not believe, that the Government can directly or indirectly relieve him from the necessity of labor as a means of support, or from the need of common and self-denial as the best possible provision for his own future, and for the future of those dependent upon him.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF CORPORATIONS.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF CORPORATIONS.

Wise corporate action can do vastly more than has yet seen done to help the individual, and thus to provide more intelligent, more steady and more zealous labor for the future. Not unwisely Carlyle said: "The leaders of industry, if industry is ever to be led, are virtually the industry, if industry is ever to be led, are virtually the captains of the world. If there be no nobleness in them, there never will be an aristocracy." In this country, happily, there are on the part of employers many examples of enlightened regard for the health, comfort and education of those employed in industrial pursuits. Not a few large-hearted and strong brained Americans have enrolled themselves as captains of the world, in this higher sense. In all such instances the practical result is that the workers are more contented, and do better work; and in many cases the increased return to the employers has exceeded the outlay for expenditures in bettering the condition of the workers.

The great railway and other corporations, especially, have almost incalculable power to improve the condition of their workers, and consequently their efficiency, with trifling outlay, through reflef associations. Seren of these corporations employ nearly 200,000 workers, upon whom more than half a million inhabitants rely for support. Consider what one of these the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, has already done for the assistants.

support. Consider what one of these, the Baltimore and Onio Railroad Company, has already done for the assistance of its employes. In 1882 the late John W. Garrett caused to be incorporated the Baltimore and Onio Employes' Relief. Association, which will remain, perhaps, the most enduring monument to his memory. The company contributed \$100,000 toward endowing the association, and contributes yearly about \$50,000 toward indowing the association. only contributed \$100,000 toward endowing the associa-tion, and contributes yearly about \$50,000 toward maintaining it. The supployes, 19,000 of whom belong to the association, also contribute a small porcentage of their caraings. The association has secured hospital privileges in all the cities and towns along its line; organized a medical copes; founded a library for the use of the employes; established a system of pensions for very disabled employe; and organized a loan and build-very disabled employe; and organized a loan and build-very disabled to haild 300 homes along the lines of the company, under the best sandarry supervision. It, is the manner, all corporations would recognize their espon-ibilities and duties toward the people employed by them, so that the rich and the poor should join hands responsibilities and duties toward the people couple by them, so that the rich and the poor should join it to promote the wolfare of ail, what wast benefits would soon secure.

THREE METHODS OF SOLUTION. The methods which now seem to promise the best

esults in solving the industrial problem after knowledge ecomes more general and society, better prepared for their adoption, are:

Arbitration and conciliation. Co-operation, and

Profit-sharing.

Arbitration, as a method of settling differences between nations and individuals, has already made great triumphs and secured the best results. In France and England arbitration and conciliation have made graftying progress in adjusting differences between applicable and worker. The State of Pennsylvania mas passed a law providing regulations to govern arbitration of disputes between employer and employed. It has also provented some strikes and violence, and promises in the interest of owell. When employer and employed an ingle down their irritations and grievances sufficiently to meet as equals, and discuss frankly and candidly the disputed issues before a Board of Arbitration sciented by both parties, it is a great step gained. The best fruits of arbitration and conciliation will only be gathered after education and intelligence become more general. Productive co-operation has made the greatest progress in France; co-operative credit and banking in Germany, and distributive co-operative, with 691.961 members, and over \$45,000,000 working capital, whose alse exceed \$140,000,000, and whose profits averaged 22 per cent, the average of Scotch companies even reaching 55 per cent. In this country, as in all the countries named, co-operation has been retarded by lack of intelligence on the part of laborers. Men without even made to combine, of have lacked the ability, training and discipline to manage large or even molerate basiness enterprises. Educate the worker, farnish him with opportunities for training and discipline, and or-operation will be a success. Arbitration, as a method of settling differences between

worker, farmed him with opportunities is siscipline, and or-operation will be a success.

Profit-sharing is not new in this or other countries; it has been a logical in agricultural industry in portions of ome of the southern and Western States, and is growing a favor. The two forces employed in transacting unsiness and producing wealth are labor and capital. The question is to unite these forces in a way that the interests of those controlling them shall be the same, and not heatile, as now. Constant war between employer and employed has broaght great loss to both. Soch war can be and ought, to be superseded by their becoming partners, so that both shall have as interest in than. The interest need not be equal as first. putal a percentage of the amount he contributes, and against this, the worker fair wages. Then, arter pay-all expenses, the profits should be divided between expetalist on one side, and the body of workers, ording to their earnings, on the other. In addition, ecording to their earnings, or ight, by leaving with ach worker should have the right, by leaving with ach worker should have the concern such part of his carr re is another element even more irresistible. It is

the power of public opinion, which is reaching the conclusion that the laws of competition, supply and demand, as applied to the wage-receiver, operate unjustly; that the worker does not now, in many cases, get a feir share of what he helps to produce; that he is in effect a partner with the capitalist, though not treated as such. It is to be further considered that the worker, who heretofore has had little to say, is helping now, through education, to make this public opinion, which in the end must stand as the sole judge and mail arbiter of what is just and fair netween him and the capitalist. In view of these new conditions, and for other reasons, the capitalist should seriously, consider the best pian of uniting his interest with that of the wage-receiver. In admitting the principle of ee-partnership, would he not make, in the way of increased profits, nearly it not all that he would be called upon to concede ! The worker, having a direct interest, would do more and better work. The saving, by better care of property, tools and machinery, and by distinction in the east of superintenience, would in the aggregate afford a large return to increase the profits. With co-partnership between employer and employed, the worker would feel the was more nearly the equal of the capitalist, his pride and ambition would be stimulated to better action, and the sense of inferiority he is made to feel by having no interest in the business would largely disappear. Unity of increas would provent strikes, and the loss of time and wages, and the destruction of property incident to them.

Mazzini said. Every political question is rapidly becoming a social question, and overy social question a religious question.

The aggressive civilization of to-day, the one that will conquer the worker and suspensed all others, the one that has proved the best for man, and overy social question a religious question.

The aggressive civilization of to-day, the one that will conquer the work of many other, is that built upon and shaped by the rea

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Free Consultation by Physician of The Swift Specific Company at 157 West 23d-st. (front parier.) This remails is with-out a rival as a Blood Medicine. Contains no Mercury or Petash or other mineral drugs.

METAL POISON.

I am a coppersmish by trade, and during a series of years I am a copperatude of prade and curing a series of years my arms (being bare when at work) have absorbed a wonder ful amount of metal poison. Having a scromhous tendency from my youth, the small particles of copper and brass would get into the sores, and by this process the poison was convered into any blood till my whole system became infected. I was treated with the old remedies of mercury and totale potassium. Salivation followed, my tech are all loose in my my directive or can decanced and I have been helpless in my digestive organs deranged, and I have been helpless in

my injective or ages with mercurial rhoumatism. My joints were all awolien, and I lest the use of my arms and legs, and became helpless as an infant.

My suferings became so intense that it was impossible for me to rest. The doctors advised me to go to the city hospital for treatment. This I could not bear. A friend, who has covered a friend infant merch are secretarily independent. proved a friend indeed, urged me try Swift's Specific, believproved a frama indeed, urred in try swift's Speciale, believing it would cure me. Others discouraged us, but I secured a few bottles, and have now taken two dason but les. The first effect of the medicine was to bring the poison to the surface, and I broke out allower in rafning seres. They som disappeared, and my skin cleared off. My knees, which had become twice their natural gize, have resumed their usual size, and are supple as of yore. My arms and hands are all right again, and can use them without pain. The entire dis-case has left all parts of the body save two ulcers on my wrists, which are healing rapidly. I am weak from long confinement, but I have the use of all my limbs. This medicine is bringing me out of the greatest trial of my life, and I cannot find words sufficient to express my appreciation virtues, and the gratitude I feel that I ever heard of it.

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